

Paducah, Ky., but was beer and was manufactured by the Evansville Brewing Association, Evansville, Ind.

On November 18, 1918, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$500 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6841. Misbranding of Cassidy's 4X and P. G. S. U. S. \* \* \* v. Schuh Drug Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8661. I. S. Nos. 12602-m, 12233-m.)**

On April 16, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Schuh Drug Co., a corporation, Cairo, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 26, 1916, and April 27, 1917, from the State of Illinois into the States of Tennessee and Missouri, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Cassidy's 4X," and "P. G. S.," which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that "Cassidy's 4X" consisted essentially of aloes, colocynth, resins, a small amount of some mercury salt, alcohol, and water, and that the "P. G. S." consisted of plant extract, including extract from a laxative drug, resin, not more than a trace, if any, of mercury, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the "P. G. S." was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy, treatment, and cure for scrofula, eczema, syphilitic affections, catarrh, rheumatism, malarial poison, and all affections of the skin caused by impure blood, and as a relief for kidney and bladder diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

It was alleged in substance that the "Cassidy's 4X" was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of the carton and bottle falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy, treatment, and cure for scrofula, eczema, syphilitic affections, catarrh, rheumatism, malarial poison, pimples, any cutaneous eruptions arising from an impure condition of the blood, hereditary blood poisoning, and all affections of the skin caused by impure blood, and as a relief for kidney and bladder diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 7, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6842. Misbranding of Red Cross Pile Cure. U. S. \* \* \* v. William Davidson Rea (Rea Brothers & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 8883. I. S. No. 8001-p.)**

On October 4, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Davidson Rea, trading as Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about June 29, 1917, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Red Cross Pile Cure," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of suppositories composed essentially of cocoa butter, tannin, menthol, a lead compound, iodid, sulphate, and possibly acetate.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the

packages falsely and fraudulently represented it as a cure for piles, and effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for blind, bleeding, itching, and protruding piles, fistula, fissures, ulcers, and all inflammation of the rectum and lower bowel, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 9, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6843. Adulteration and misbranding of Marco feed and Marco dairy feed.**  
**U. S. \* \* \* v. Marsh Commission Co., a corporation (Marco Mills).**  
**Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 9070. I. S. No. 20820-m, 20825-m.)

On October 3, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Marsh Commission Co., a corporation, Pine Bluff, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 1, 1917, and November 29, 1916, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Marco Feed" and "Marco Dairy Feed," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The "Marco Feed" showed on analysis 1.50 per cent of ether extract and 14.35 per cent of crude fiber. The ingredients found were alfalfa meal, cracked corn, oats, molasses, cottonseed hulls, a trace of peanut hulls, and weed seeds.

The ingredients found in the "Marco Dairy Feed" were alfalfa and a ground white corn by-product, cottonseed meal and hulls, and peanut shells.

Adulteration of the "Marco Feed" was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, cottonseed hulls, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for a product composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, cracked corn, and oats, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis \* \* \* Crude Fat 3.00%, Crude Fiber 10.00% \* \* \* Ingredients: Alfalfa Meal, Molasses, Cracked Corn, Oats," borne on the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 3 per cent of crude fat and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, and that it was composed wholly of alfalfa meal, molasses, cracked corn, and oats, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 3 per cent of crude fat and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber and was composed wholly of alfalfa meal, molasses, cracked corn, and oats, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 3 per cent of crude fat and more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, approximately 1.50 per cent of crude fat and approximately 14.35 per cent of crude fiber, and was not composed wholly of alfalfa meal, molasses, cracked corn, and oats, but was composed in part of a mixture consisting of cottonseed hulls.

Adulteration of the "Marco Dairy Feed" was alleged for the reason that cottonseed hulls and peanut hulls had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for a product composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, and hominy feed meal, which the article purported to be.